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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

Name of Candidate	ASHIMA MITTAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	11747
Center	Jaipur	Date	12 Oct 2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

भारत के राजनीतिक एकीकरण में मुगलकालीन उपलब्धियों की महानता वस्तुतः वास्तुकारों, कवियों, इतिहासकारों, चित्रकारों एवं संगीतकारों के कार्यों की भव्यता एवं सुंदरता से अभिव्यक्त होती है , जो उस काल में फले-फूले। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Mughal rule in the medeival India from 14th - 18th century led to political unification of India from north (Punjab) to South (Carnatic) and East (Bengal) to West (Gujarat).

POLITICAL UNIFICATION:

Earlier, India had different kingdoms in the ~~North~~ subcontinent as shown in fig1.

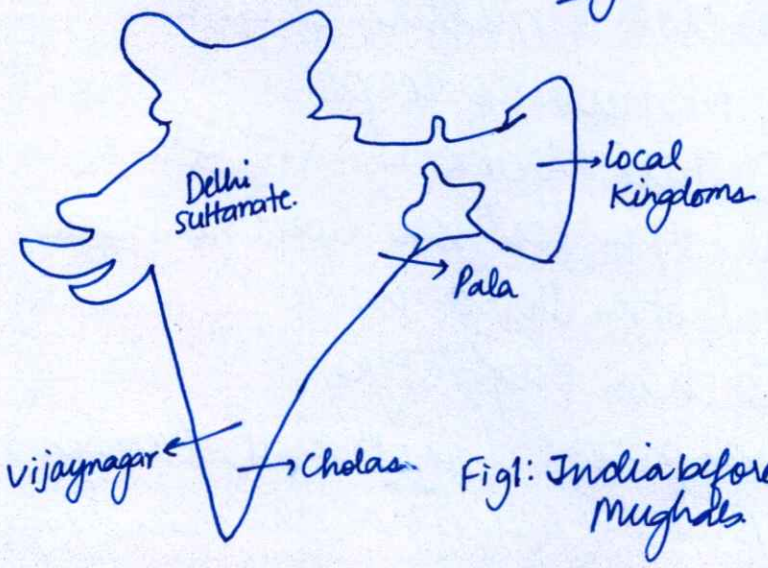

Fig1: India before Mughals

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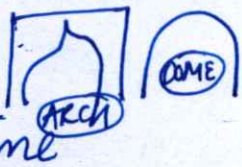
However, later, Mughals especially under Akbar and Aurangzeb reached the culmination of integration by 1707 through wars and pacts with local rulers.

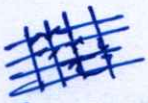
PARALLEL ARTISTIC/CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT

The cultural activities also reached at the peak during this period in various realms.

1. ARCHITECTURE: Development of Indo-Islamic sytle of architecture

Characteristics:-



1. Arch and Dome
2. Use of mortar & lime
3. Minar concept
4. Jali work → 
5. Lapis lazuli used as stone
6. Peitra Dura work
7. Char Bagh Style.

The development of Taj Mahal, Humayun's Tomb, Bibi Ka Maqbara are a case in point

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2) POETS: Mughal emperors had gem poets in their court. eg. Tan-Sen at the time of Akbar.

3) PAINTERS: Miniature painting reached new heights ~~due~~ during Mughal Rule. eg. Jahangir's nature paintings.

4) MUSIC: ~~Carna~~ Hindustani music developed and flourished during the time of Mughals. eg. Amir Khusro is a well known musician.

5) Historian: Akbar's court had many historian who document history eg. Abul fazl etc.

Thus, Mughal empire was splendid and vast in political as well as cultural spheres and has significantly contributed to Indian history.

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2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.

पारंपरिक रुप से भारत ने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिक दशाओं एवं अपनी स्थानिक जल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विविध प्रकार की जल संचयन (वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग) तकनीकों का विकास किया था। उदाहरण सहित पुष्ट कीजिए।

India has a rich culture and tradition in self sufficiency and sustainability, and water harvesting is an example of this virtue.

Why water harvesting?

Water harvesting refers to conserving and collecting rain and run off water using small structures either on surface or under-ground.

It helped in:-

1. Meeting local water needs of the people
2. Supporting agriculture
3. To support cattle and wildlife.
4. Ecological stability.

Thus, it helped save oneself from famine and water shortages.

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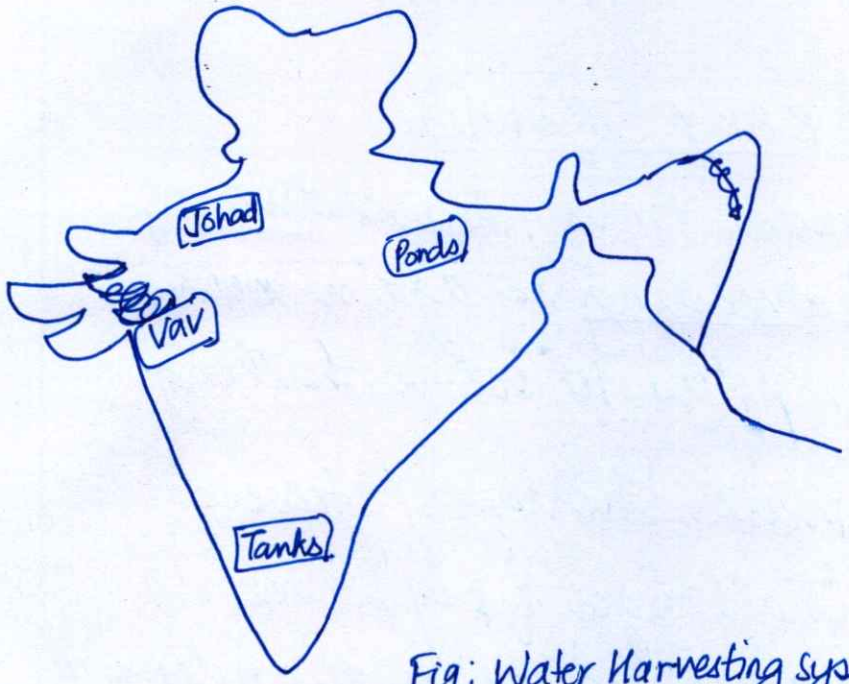

Fig: Water Harvesting system.

Examples:-

1. Rajasthan is known for small underground open water structures called 'Johad' to collect water.
2. Vavs are seen in Gujarat region.
3. Tank culture is phenomenon of South India.

Therefore, in keeping with local ecological conditions, traditional water harvesting system developed which helped in maintaing sustain-

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ability of environment.

CONTEMPORARY TREND:

In the recent times, the culture of water harvesting is again being given impetus to solve challenges of:-

1. Water shortages/stresses.
2. Challenges of big Dams.
3. Increasing population demand.

This shows the rich understanding and culture of our ancestors and Indian history. There is certainly a lot to learn from the ancient history to lead a sustainable living.

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3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.

18वीं सदी के यूरोप की साम्राज्यिक प्रतिद्वंद्विताएं भारत में भी देखी गईं। कर्नाटक युद्धों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The six year war between Britain and France (1756-1763) that was happening in Europe, played out in India as well during the Carnatic Wars.

CAUSES:

International War:

(1) The war in Europe was over Prussia & Austria's war.

(2) Terrortial interests and power capture was the intention.

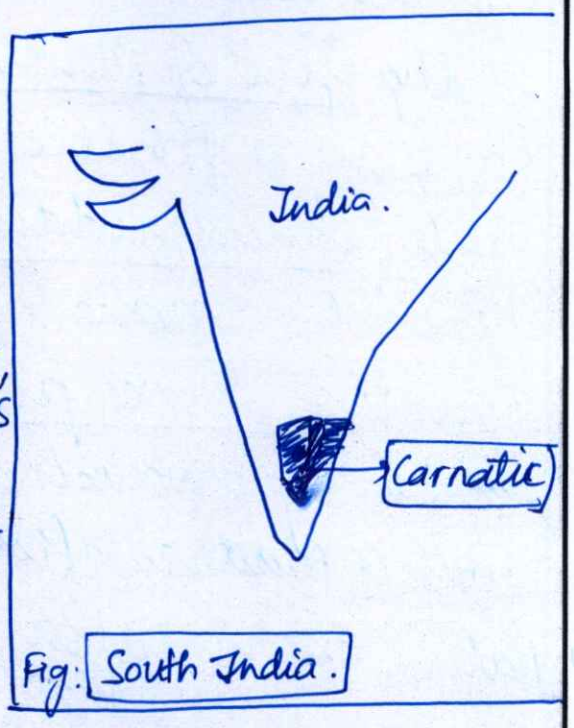

Fig: South India.

Indian war:

Stages:

(1) Earlier, France did not involve

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itself in India and British were the only large contendor for India.

(2) Later, France also captured interest with the commencement of 6 year war in order to challenge Britain on a new front.

I Carnatic War:

(1) This started with France occupying the Fort of Madras.

(2) It was a trouble for Carnatic rule Anwaruddin who opposed French's move.

(3) However, France pacified them ~~which~~ by promising them the Fort of Madras after war.

(4) Later, France (after victory over Britain) did not fulfil the promise.

II Carnatic War

Here, France's General Count De-lally

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wanted to capture Anwaruddin's son after Anwaruddin's death.

However, with the intervention of Britain, the spheres of influences were demarcated.

France over Mysore and
Britain over Carnatic.

Battle of Wandiwash, 1963: This was the final battle in India between Britian and France and led to complete elimination of French rule in India.

Therefore, the rivalries between European powers were seen in Indian carnatic war in the 18th century.

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4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान 1916 का लखनऊ सत्र विभिन्न कारणों से एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Lucknow Session 1916 is one of the most important congress session that had a significant impact on ideas and direction of the National Movement.

BACKGROUND:

Before 1916, Indian National Congress (INC) saw a split between:

1. Moderates and Extremists (Surat split 1907) over 'means' of revolt
2. There was apprehension rising between Hindus and Muslims over separate electorate
3. The organization of the Congress was weak.

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The 1916 Session:

In the session, the following was decided:-

1) The Congress gave acceptance to the demand of Separate Electorate of the Muslim groups.

2) Reapproachment between 'Extremists (- Tilak) and Moderates. This was driven by Annie Beasant and others.

3) Home Rule League was envisaged by Tilak & Beasant and this helped in giving national movement a new energy and direction.

4) Gandhiji also attended this session and possibly this made him an integral part of Congress fore the later years.

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Impact :- (POSITIVES)

① Helped bridge communal trust deficit and led to unity in Khilafat & non-cooperation.

② Strengthened the Congress organization.

(Negatives:)

① Laid the foundation of 2 nation-theory with Congress giving legitimacy to separate Electorate

② Appeasement of conservative happened in the process.

Therefore, Lucknow Session certainly influence National Movement and changed its course forever in both positive and negative manner.

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5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.
जस्टिस पार्टी द्वारा आरंभ किए गए सुधार देश में सकारात्मक सामाजिक कार्यवाही हेतु एक आदर्श बन गए थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Justice Party was active in Madras and its objective was to check/curb caste-based discrimination. It gained significance in 1920s particulary after the withdrawl of the Non-Cooperation movement.

Reforms initiated:-

1. Temple entry to the lower castes
2. Access of public spaces for the lower castes.
3. Economic upliftment
4. Mobilization of lower castes and
5. Awareness generation about their rights in lower castes.

Such steps were progressive and became a model for social affirmative

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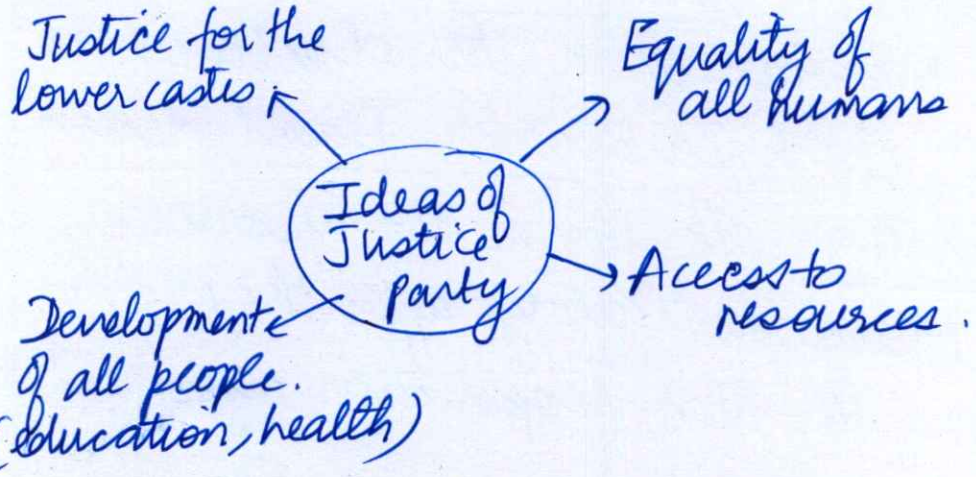
action for the later periods:-

MODEL FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION



This also inspired:-

1. Mahar movement (1925) by Ambedkar.
2. Periyar led movement
3. Temple Entry movement in Kerala.

Therefore, the reforms initiated by Justice Party became a guiding light for all in the later years for social affirmative

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action.

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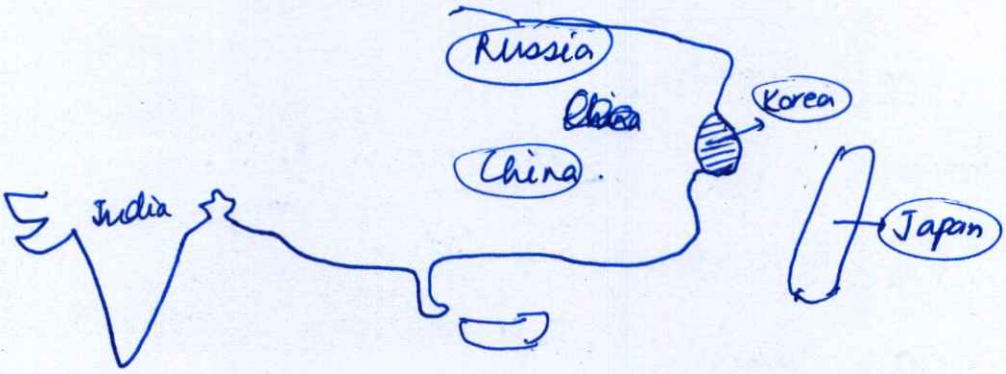
6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप में हुआ युद्ध कोरिया के लिए विनाशकारी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लिए एक खोया हुआ अवसर तथा चीन के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण सिद्ध हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Korean peninsula assumed great geo-political and economic importance in the late 19th century and 20th century.



This was particularly true for China and Japan while Russia and USA were indirectly involved due to larger interests.

TIMELINE:

1.) 1895: I Sino Japan war

This was happened over Korean

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peninsula ~~where~~. China lost in the war and Japan got major influence over Korean peninsula.

2) 1910: Japan annexed Korea completely due to its rising military superiority

3) 1910-1945: Korea remained under Japan.

4) 1945: Japan surrender after Atomic bombing by USA.
Russia and USA both were present in Korea to defeat Japan and capture sphere of influence.
therefore, Korea was divided into 2 parts:-

Korea

- North Korea
  - After 38° Latitude
  - Under USSR
- South Korea
  - Below 38° Latitude
  - Under USA.

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Since then no amicable solution could be found and Korea remained divided with the creation of a rogue state North Korea.

Therefore, it proved to be disastrous for Korea due to war between N and S Korea.

Missed opportunity for the USA because it could not take the ideas of democracy and capitalism to the peninsula.

It also proved to be a defining moment for India because it could check USA's incursion into China and check capitalism at a distance.

Therefore, Korean war impacted stakeholders differently but proved disastrous for the development of its own people.

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7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

म्यूनिख समझौते ने यूरोपीय देशों के बीच संबंधों में न तो शांति उत्पन्न की और न ही स्थिरता, अपितु यह तुष्टीकरण की एक ऐसी कार्यवाही सिद्ध हुआ जिसने युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Munich Pact was signed between Germany and British-France immediatly before the commencement of II World War in ~~1939~~ 1938.

CONTEXT:

Germany was increasingly showing aggressive under Hitler. Germany captured Rhineland and even the ruler of Austria died under mysterious conditions and Germany captured powers. However, this was ignored by the British French powers.

Later, when Germany attacked Czeckoslovakia, it became a cause of concern and Munich Pact was signed.

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Terms under Munich Pact:

① Germany was allowed to take a part of Czechoslovakia

② Germany promised to stay away from other regions of Czeko-slovakia.

(THIS was APPEASEMENT OF Germany)

VIOLATION OF PACT:

However, after occupying Rhineland (as per treaty), Germany eventually annexed the complete Czechoslovakia. This was again not taken notice of until Germany attacked Poland.

BRITAIN's RESPONSE

Only after attack on Poland, Britain and France came out of their policy of appeasement and attacked Germany on 1 Sep, ~~1942~~ 1939.

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Thus it was the Munich Pact which appeased Germany and strengthened its intention of imperialism & aggression. The treaty therefore made war inevitable and resulted in Second World War which saw the death of 30mn people.

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8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से गांधीजी के अहिंसावादी दर्शन ने मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर के तरीकों को प्रभावित किया। साथ ही अमेरिका में नस्लीय भेदभाव के बिना सभी लोगों के लिए नागरिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने में मार्टिन लूथर किंग के योगदानों एवं उपलब्धियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Gandhiji has played a highly crucial role behind India's independance from the foreign rule based on his novel yet simple ideals of non-violence and truth.

INSPIRATION TO WORLD:

These ideas spread world over and inspired great leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. (MLKJr). and Nelson Mandela who were fighting against racism. Gandhi through his exemplary work in South Africa against racism between 1885-1915 captured the hearts of one and all.

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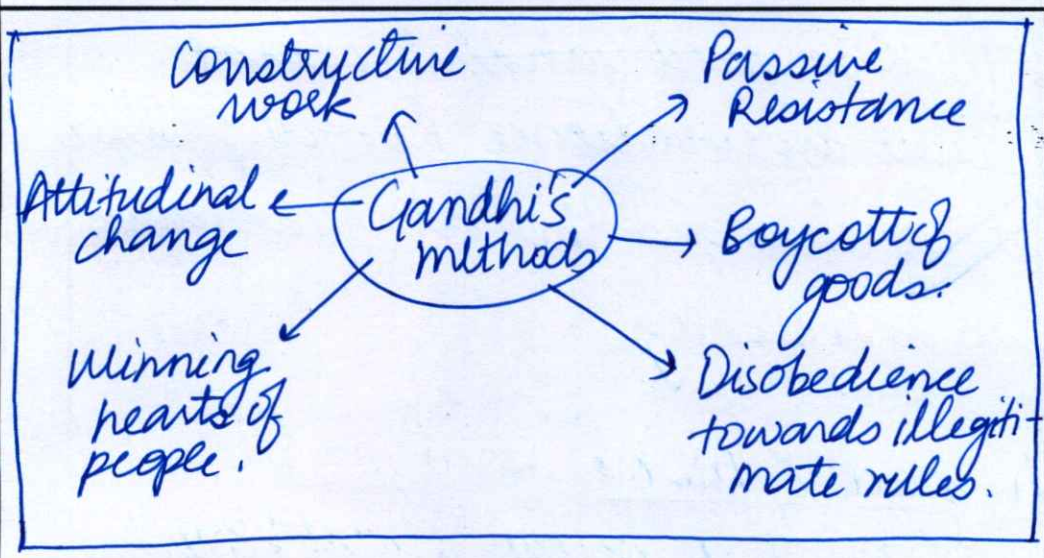

CONTRIBUTION OF MLK (Jr).

MLK was successful in curbing racism and discrimination in America.

Though America abolished Slavery under Abraham Lincoln, the attitude of racism and discrimination continued. The ethnic conflicts between the 'Blacks' and 'whites' were even highlighted in the Olympics by the American winners.

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MLK Jr used Gandhi's ideas of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and changed the administration bias eventually.

Impact of MLK

1. Created a equal & just America and made it a region of assimilation.
2. Boosted economic growth and attracted talent from all over the world.
3. Strengthened democratic ideals of America.

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9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के अतिरिक्त, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र भारत में भाषा की समस्या का समाधान करने की सरकार की नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग था। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian subcontinent is characterized by diversity of languages as brought out by Grierson in 'Linguistic Survey of India' that ~~st~~ talked of 179 languges in India.

AFTER INDEPENDANCE

As India saw violence over communalism and faced trauma of partitition, the leaders thought that it was not be wise to create states out of ~~langiu~~ linguistic affiations. The reason was to promote national integrity and developing national consciousness. Further, Both English and Hindi were adopted as official languages for limited time.

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DEMAND OF SEPERATE STATE

However, the demand for separate state started in Souther states, particularly Andhra Pradesh which were earlier placed under Tamil dominated Madras. The fast by Sriramalu became the triggering point.

LINGUISTIC REORGANIZATION

On the recommendation of State Reorganization Committee, in 1956 finally linguistic states ~~we~~ formed. which largely solved the regional aspirations of having cultural based state-hood.

THREE LANGUAGE FORMULA

However, at the administrative level, the tenure of English as official language was about to end. This created apprehension among southern states about imposition

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of Hindi on them. They demanded:-
Continuation of both English & Hindi forever.

WATERShed: finally, Indira Gandhi proposed the 3 language formula where English ~~and~~, Hindi along with local languages were adopted at national level for employment, education and administration.

Therefore, the reorganization as well as three language formula helped in the better fulfilling people's aspirations. This helped in bringing unity and co-existence in diversity in India.

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10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.

भारत में असंगठित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। 'घरेलू सहायकों' द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु अतिरिक्त उपायों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Unorganized workers in India constitute 93% of the population. These workers are unable to access social security are stay devoid of protection under government rules. Therefore, they become victims of harrasment, abuse, exploitation etc.

MEASURES FOR UNORGANIZED workers:-

1. Health: Rashtriya Swasthya Bima yojana gives Rs 30,000 safety net for a household of five.
2. Life Insurance: being done through Atal Pension Yojana, JeevanJyoti Yojana etc.

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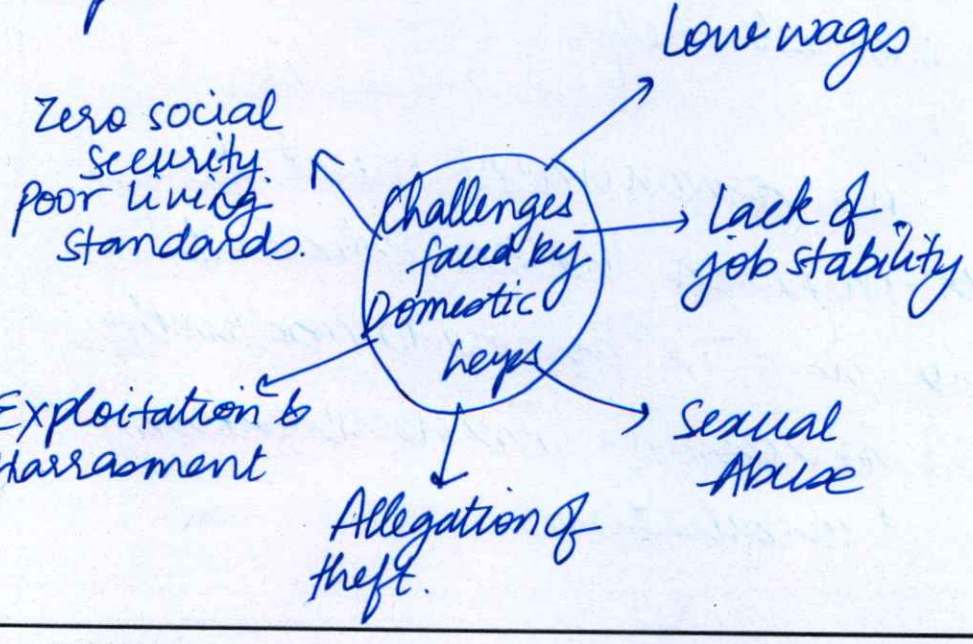
③ Free legal Aid being to poor
④ Minimum wages Act put a lower cap on the wages
⑤ upholds ideals of equal wage for equal work.

DOMESTIC HELPS:

With the rise of middle class after the 1991 LPG reforms, outsourcing of household work is being done through domestic helps. Also, what we see is feminization of domestic helps.



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As Domestic helps grow in number, additional measures are needed to safeguard them:-

1. Creating a comprehensive policy on minimum wages, working conditions etc.
2. Create a grievance redressal mechanism for domestic helps in distress.
3. Streamline the security features and safety for domestic helps.
4. Sensitisize people and create awareness about causes of domestic help.

The government must do a lot more for the domestic help sector as it is bound to rise further with increasing industrilization and globalization.

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11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

भारत में मानसिक रुप से रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि मात्र नीतिगत उपाय ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Mental illness have been ~~treated~~ considered as a 'social stigma' in India and not a medical condition.'

MANNER OF TREATMENT IN INDIA

1. Rather that considering it as a condition needing love, care and communication, people associate it only with mental hospitals.
2. It is perceived to be incurable.
3. Victimization of the suffrer and family by society.
4. Hospitals too are not sensitive to the patients.
5. Detection & preventive action is meagre & dismal.

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India therefore came out with Mental Health Act, 2016 which seeks to:-

1. Preventive action focussed.
2. Decriminalize suicide.
3. Free treatment prescribed.
4. Support of medical community is sought.

However, the policy has not been able to achieve its objectives largely because:-

1. Mental Health condition requires larger support of not only hospitals but also community members.
2. Awareness in the people forms the key to check the menace.

eg. Deepika Padukone recently started here organization on

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Mental Health and created awareness by giving examples from her own life.

(3) A helpline needs to created for those people/suffrers who do not know how to handle the condition.

(4) Special centres must be created (and not regular hospitals) that focus on mental conditions.

Mental illness requires support of policy as well as community at large in checking the menace and make society healthy.

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12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

विशिष्ट रुप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनकेद्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are special tribal groups that have:-

1. Low or declining population
2. Primitive technology
3. subsistence level of economy
4. Extremely low literacy levels.

There are 75 such tribes in India in 18 States and Andaman & Nicobar.

eg. Sehariya in Raj, M.P.
Bongria Khonds in Odisha

The challenges faced by PVTGs:

1. Governance Deficit: In Kondhs PVTG of A.P., there are ~~no~~ neglibible

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interventions that reach. ITDPs/ITDAs are poorly functioning.

2) NOT Recognised as ST: According to HLC under Xaxa, many PVTGs have not been given 'ST' status.

3) Language issue: PVTGs have particular language which is not made part of education system ∴ High Drop outs.

4) Life Expectancy is PVTG is very poor (< 59 years) according to recently consituted Parliamentary committee.

5) Technology used in economy is poor/primitive making them less productive/competitive.

The measures taken by the government:-

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① Conservation Cum Development (CCD) scheme: This scheme focuses on special programs for PVTGs development.

② Ashram Schools (Residential) as PVTGs are remotely located and do not have access to schools. eg. Pota Cabins in Dandakaranya also have PVTGs.

③ Special funds annually are earmarked for PVTGs in the respective states.

PVTGs represent the unique cultural diversity of India. they must be given their rights of development in this free, democratic and inclusive India.

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13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

यद्यपि उपशहरीकरण अधिकांश शहरीकृत हो रहे देशों में एक सामान्य परिघटना है, किन्तु भारत के शहरी विकास के संदर्भ में यह अपेक्षाकृत प्रारंभिक चरण पर में हो रही है। इस विकास के अंतर्निहित कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए भारतीय शहरों के लिए इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Suburbanization refers to establishment of urban areas around the already existing urban areas at the periphery.

Ans:

Suburbanization is a phenomenon that refers to creation of urban areas within larger urban areas. It is a common phenomenon seen in urbanizing countries as certain centres become more populated and congested due to presence of industries and other facilities.

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SLUM CULTURE: The slum development in Indian cities is an example of sub-urbanization.

Why early development in India?

1. Agriculture no more remunerative.
2. Increasing population in rural areas v/s the land availability.
3. Pull factors of the city due to rising aspiration of rural youth for better life, education etc.
4. Factors of globalization played its role.

Challenges for Indian cities

1. Increase in Crime Rates in the cities due to gap between reality and aspiration.

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(2) Transportation Congestion (eg. Bangalore)
(3) Environmental Pollution (eg Delhi)
(4) Sewage Disposal challenges.
(5) Resource crunch, esp. water.

Measures:-

(1) Government has launched Smart city project to turn around 100 cities with budget of 48,000cr.
(2) Reverse migration through PURA, RURBAN scheme.
(3) Focus on regional development through SHG, MSMEs etc.

The cities are the future of India as it is poised to become urbanized. To ensure sustainable, ~~inclu~~ equitable and inclusive development cities must be revamped.

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14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

विविध भौगोलिक एवं मानव जनित कारकों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी को बारम्बार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

The floods in Brahmaputra valley time and again became a cause for devastation in N-Estates, particularly Assam.

It results in:-

1. Development takes a back-seat
2. Raises Inequalities.
3. Governance hampered.

The CAUSES for the floods are:

1. ANTHROPOGENIC (man-made)

a. Flood plain encroachment.

b. Illegal construction over the catchment Area.

c. Ecological imbalance altering rainfall pattern.

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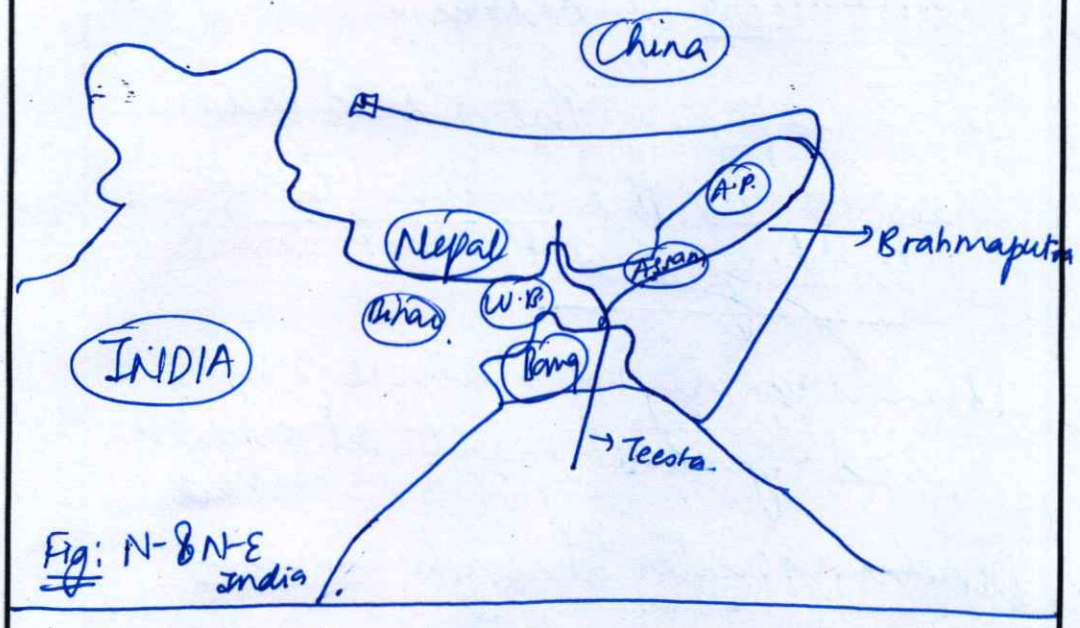

Fig: N-8 N-E India.

② NATURAL FACTORS:-

① Brahmaputra being a young rivers, carries due amount of silt from Himalayas.

② Phenomenon of Climate change → Glacier melting.

It is high time that we solve the Brahmaputra issue by:-

MEASURES

① Adopt river basin approach which is integrated & comprehensive

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(2) Desiltation of river.

(3) De-occupying the flood plain area to let the water flow underground.

(4) Checking temperature rise and glacial melt at a faced paced.

(5) Diverting water through canals

Brahmaputra is a life life of India, particularly N-E region. Therefore, it should be handled with care and not ruthlessness with a long-term approach.

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15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

पृथ्वी के ऊष्मा बजट का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की निरंतर बढ़ रही सांद्रता इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है।

Earth's heat Budget refers to the incoming and outgoing heat statistics.

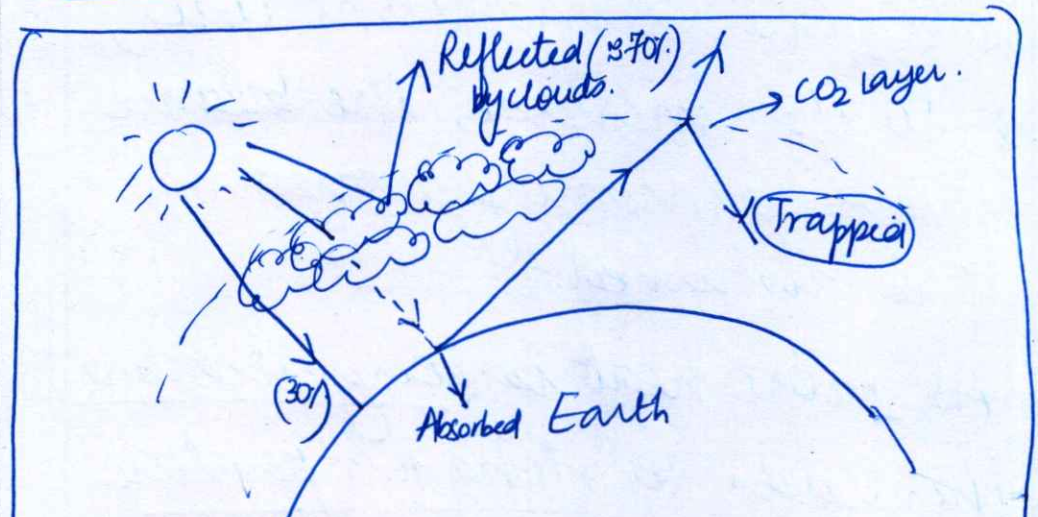

Fig: Exchange of heat.

The earth absorbs only a small fraction of heat coming from the sun and rest is reflected back by clouds and atmosphere.

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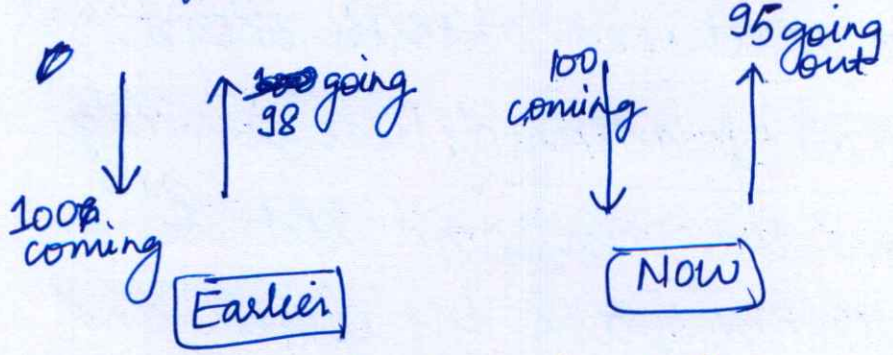
ABSORPTION: This absorption is done by the green house gases (GHG) present in the atmosphere. GHG includes CO_2, CH_4, H_2O vapour etc.

Increasing CONCENTRATION of CO_2

As CO_2 is an important GHG, due to its increase, the balance between incoming & outgoing heat is disturbed:-

1. As more heat is being absorbed
2. This leads to rising temperature of the globe.



3. Therefore, ecological imbalance of heat happens.

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Impacts:

1. Climate Change → Extreme temperature seen.
2. Deserts are widening.
3. Frequent floods, cyclones evident.
4. Coral Reefs are getting impacted.
5. GLOF - Glacier Lake Outburst Flood is a concern.
6. Sea level rising (28 cm - 98 cm by 2100 expected; IPCC).

Therefore, to ensure sustainence of earth, it is important to arrest temperature rise and climate change.

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16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भू-गर्भीय घटनाओं की एक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिये । साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों हैं कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

The Peninsular India is one of the shield system - which is considered the oldest and the safest on the earth.

MAJOR GEOLOGICAL EVENTS:

1. The rifting of Vidhyan and Satpura region led to flow of Narmada river from between
2. The tilt of the Western flank of the Peninsular region led to its submergence.
   West Coast → Submergent
3. Tilt of the Peninsular region

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towards South East led to flow of various rivers towards South East.

PRESENT DRAINAGE

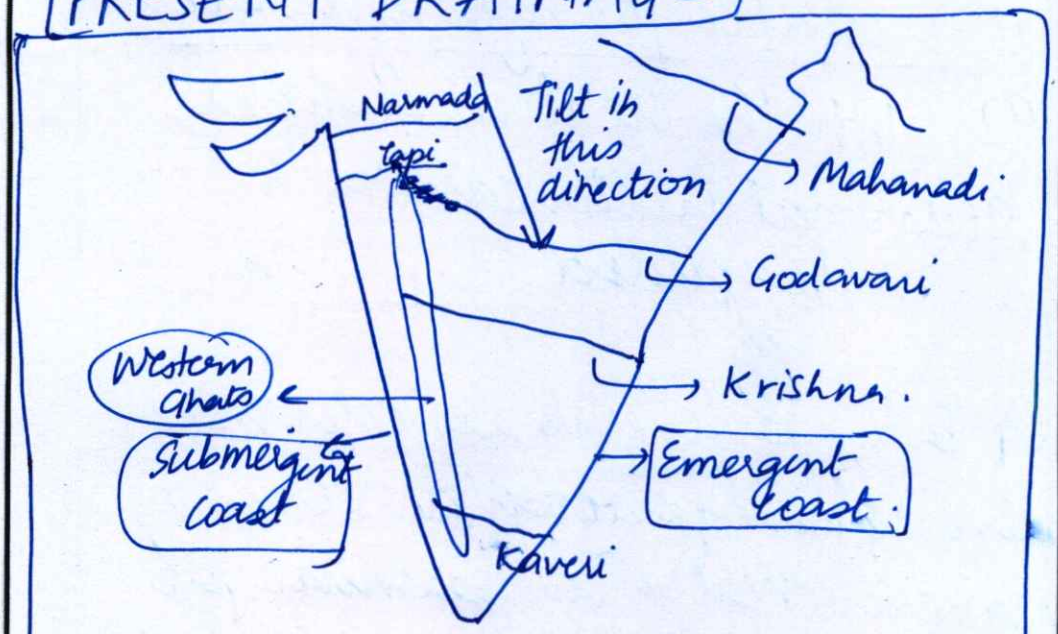

Fig: Drainage system in Peninsula.

Peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation because :-

1. Seasonal variation in water levels.
2. The river levels are not appropriate for navigation.

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③ The underlying surface is unsuitable ~~due~~ to support navigation.

But suitable for hydroelectric:

① With the creation of dams, seasonal water can be captured.

Of-late, several disputes were seen over peninsular rivers eg. Kaveri. Water is essential for life and thus a comprehensive & integrated approach as suggested by Mihir Shah Committee must be followed.

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17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी नीतियां औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करती हैं। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The location of industries depend upon several factors like raw material type, power, labour market etc. One of the most impor-tant factors influencing location now is GOVERNMENT POLICY which influences all other factors.

Examples:-

1. Sugar~~cane~~ is being controlled by government by
   a. Rule of sugarcane being supplied to nearest factories.
   b. Subsidies to sugar industries

This led to shift of sugarcane crops to South India & even sugar industry.

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(2.) Cotton industry is influenced by government's policies that influence textile industries in M.H. and Guj.

(3) Export & Import Policies of government have been influencing steel industries.

(4.) Location of industries in N-E are influenced by income-tax rebates & easy loans given by the government.

STEPS TAKEN TO STIMULATE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN BACKWARD REGION :-

(1) Textile Industries (Labour intensives) are given sops to be establishing ~~to~~ in rural areas.

(2.) MSMEs are encouraged through.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

low/no tax in 1st 3 years.

(3) Relaxation in labour laws is being given

(4) Easy easy to finance through 'Stand-up Start up India' and Mudra Yojana.

For inclusive development, developing the remote areas is a imperative which needs policy support of government.

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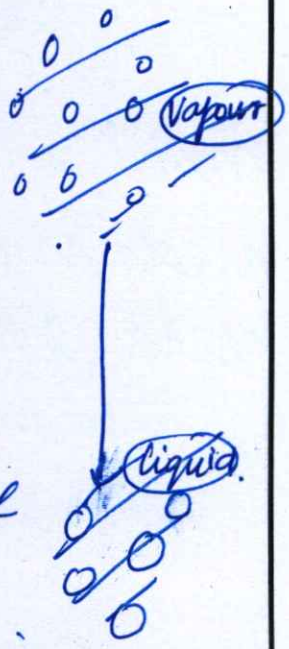
18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

संक्षेप में बादल बनने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि मौसम के पूर्वानुमान में बादल किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Cloud formation is a complex process involving concepts of thermodynamics.

CLOUD FORMATION:

① Evaporation of water
ie. water vapour in atmosphere.



② As it rises upwards, temperature reduces (inversion of temperature concept).

③ It therefore starts losing its heat to atmosphere and coagulate with each other forming clouds

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(4.) Clouds eventually rain when latent heat is lost by vapour particles.

(5.) Rainfall happens.

Clouds help in weather forecasting

Clouds cover the sky and thus if assessed using satellite can be useful source of information for weather forecasting

(1.) Colour change:
Rain bearing clouds change colour to dark.

(2) Density of clouds; High density more rainfall.

(3) Height & ~~spa~~ shape of cloude

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Vst~~ Vertically developed clouds means more rainfall.

(4) Barrier to sunlight and therefore affects the weather.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

मृदा निम्नीकरण के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पारिस्थितिक परिणाम दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाले होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मृदा उर्वरता को पुनर्स्थापित करने एवं मृदा निम्नीकरण को रोकने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपाय सुझाइए।

The health of soil is directly related to the productivity of the agriculture. As 51% people depend on agriculture, it has significant socio-economic implications. Presently, India is believed to be undergoing desertification which will have severe implications:-

Impact of soil degradation

Socio-Economic

1. Poor agriculture productivity means low yield and low income
2. Increase social inequalities.

Ecological

1. Extra-fertilizers pollute rivers, water sources.
2. Impacts flora and fauna
3. Affects the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Needs more fertilizers and further degration.
(4) Food insecurity possible.
(5) Migration of rural population - regional imbalance.
(6) Violence possible.
food chain.
(7) Affects nutrient cycle in atmosphere.

TO RESTORE SOIL FERTILITY:

(1) ~~Add~~ Use of soil health cards by farmers for customized treatment.
(2) Use of organic fertilizers.
(3) Zero / Low Tillage of crops should be done.
(4) Irrigation done at micro level not through canals.
(5) Promoting agroforesty

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑥ Growing leguminous crops.

⑦ Policies must promote ecology specific crops.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु संभावित आर्थिक क्षमताओं के दोहन के साथ ही पर्यावरणीय एवं जनजातीय चिंताओं के मध्य विवेकपूर्ण संतुलन की आवश्यकता है। भारत के द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों को विस्तार से बताते हुए, उनके विकास के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तावित उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has two prominent island systems ie. Lakshwadeep and Andaman & Nicobar located in the South West and south East respectively.

Development V/s Tribal Rights.

As these islands are inhabited by largely tribal population,

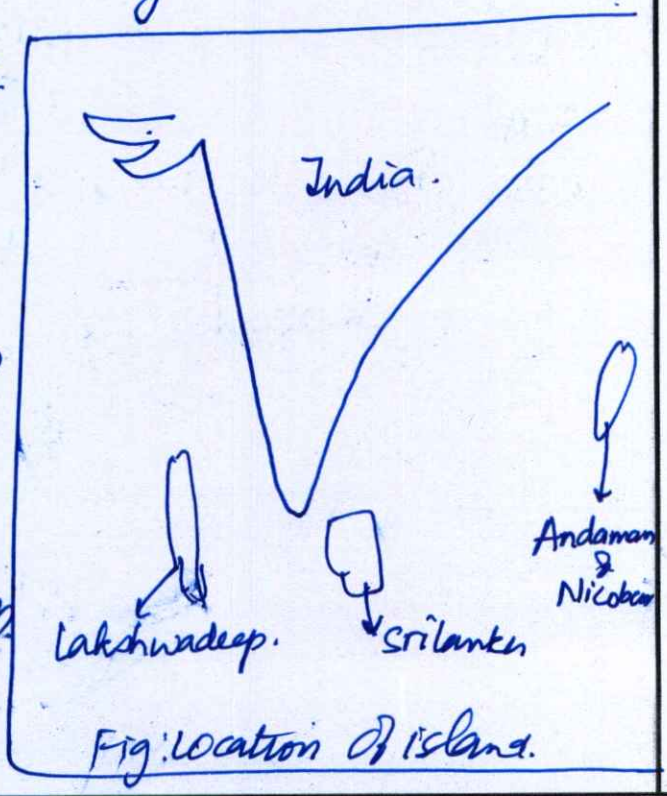

Fig: Location of island.

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(Andaman has all tribes which are PVTGs or particularly vulnerable ones).

There is a need to balance economic development with tribal rights.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Pros	Cons
① Better standard of living.	① May deprive tribals.
② Development through education, health.	② Increase inequalities.
③ Integration with mainstream	③ Degrade culture of tribals.

Therefore, development must be done in accordance with felt needs of tribals.

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Threat faced by Islands:

1. Climate change & sea level rising
2. Cultural Encroachment
3. Coral Reefs dying (esp. Lakshwadeep at threat).
4. Exotic species threating indigenous one.
5. Security threat - China angle

Recent measures
- Focus on human development
- Institutional capacity Increase
- Security of the people.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	ASHIMA MITTAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	11747
Center	Jaipur.	Date	10 Oct 2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

All-India Judicial System is being proposed as a revolutionary idea to strengthen the lower judiciary by bringing in better human resources.

BENEFITS:

1. Recruitment of better and more skilled judges based on merit.
2. Incentivise best talent pool to come to lower judiciary by reserving 50% seats in High Courts for promotes from lower judiciary.

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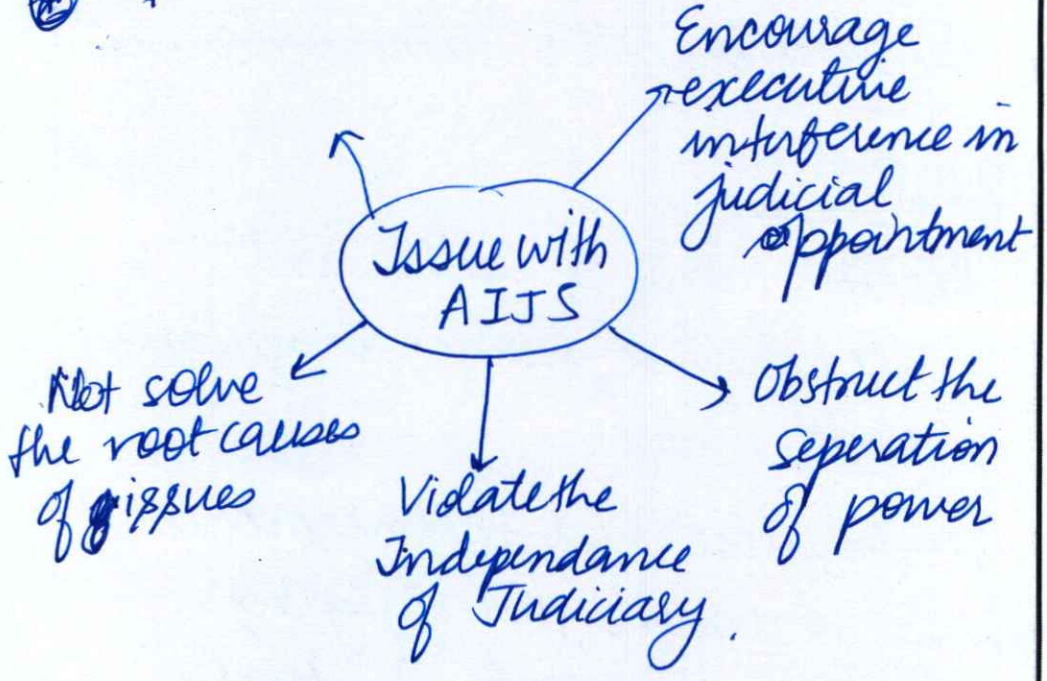
(3.) Bring transparency in selection process of Judges.

(4.) A strong lower Judiciary means lowering burden on Higher Judiciary.

However, this will create greater problems, it seems, because :-



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2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian politics faces various challenges today such as:-

1. Criminalization of politics
2. Dynastical politicies taking a toll on work & merit.
3. Defection within party (Arunachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand)
4. Coalition politics (as seen in Bihar).
5. Unethical politics (eg. cash for vote issues).

ROOTS OF THE ABOVE ARE:

1. Lack of intra-party democracy:
   a. Disincentivizes genuine workers from participating in politics.

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(b) Increase influence of money and muscle power in party decision making.

(c) Lack of transparency gives roots to crony capitalism.

(d) Pushes people to adopt unethical way to reach good positions.

(e) Results in Harassment of people.

(2) Other causes:-

(a) Social degineration of values.

(b) Deep rooted corruption nexus between corporates & politicians.

(c) Electoral competition highly aggressive.

(d) Lack of enforcement of rules & code of conduct

The following are the SOLUTIONS:

(1) Making inter-party elections mandatory in all political parties

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(2) Giving income-tax-rebate ~~only~~ on the basis of governance and ethical standards of party

(3) Electoral Reforms to check money & muscle power.

(4) State funding of Elections (in kind) as suggested by the Indrajit Gupta Committee.

(5) Enforcement of laws in letter and spirit.

(6) Bringing political parties under the RTI.

Politics is the driving force of the governance and subsequently ethical standards of the country as politicians assume great powers. However, they must use power responsibily and democratically to truly achieve to objective of public service.

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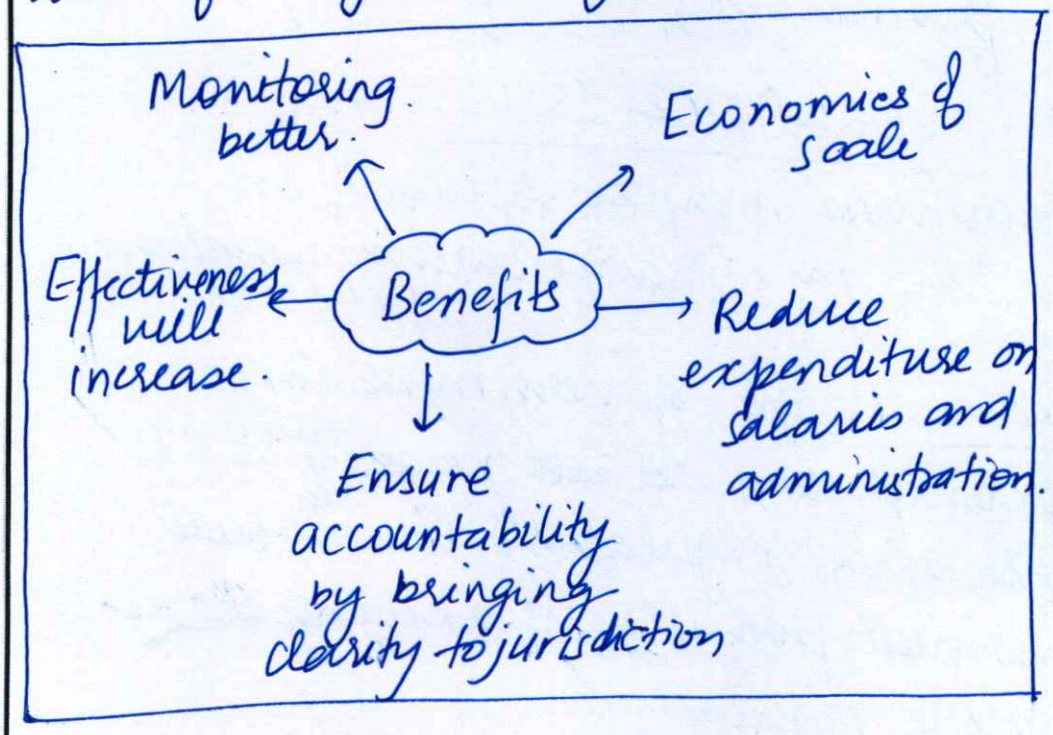
3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Autonomous Bodies under the government have clearly defined purpose and goal. However, due to rise in number of such bodies, an overlap in jurisdiction, conflict of interest became evident. Therefore, idea of merger is being proposed.



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However, a lot of challenges are being cited ~~by~~ such as :-

1. CHAOS & CONFUSION: As a major governance and authority change will happen.
2. LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT: As a number of lay offs may happen.
3. DEMORALIZING STAFF: As they may undergo changes in promotion, transfers etc.
4. GOVERNANCE ISSUES: As loopholes may be evident in the governance & administration.

Example, the government is contemplating ~~a~~ ~~and~~ merger of SEBI with other regulatory bodies, ~~and~~ this will possible weaken sector specific regulation.

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Way Forward:

Restructuring of autonomous bodies is needed to fullfil the aim of 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance'. The process should be made smooth will provide guidelines and well thought regulations. This can potentially strengthen the functioning of autonomous bodies.

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4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Election Commission of India (ECI) functions under Article 324 of the constitution and is responsible for ~~a free~~ smooth conduction of the election process in free and fair manner.

Inadequacies of Present Mechanisms

In the light of new challenges, such as:-

1. Criminalization of politics.
2. Menace of freebies
3. Paid-News for publicity
4. Use of social media, print media for campaigning
5. Biased media challenges

the inadequacies got exposed.

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Inadequacy

1. Political Interference (lack of autonomy of ECI)

2. Inability to enforce sanctions

3. Limitations of model code of conduct.

4. Issues with structure of ECI (CEC+2ECs)

Therefore, the reforms needed are:-

a. WELL-DEFINED ELECTORAL LAWS:

1.) Check and plug loopholes in electoral laws. eg. Make money power a appropriate ground to postpone/cancel elections.

2.) Punish those who misguide and manipulate.

3.) Stringent sanctions against criminalization of politics.

4.) Give more teeth to Model Code of conduct

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(5) Make paid news an electoral offence

(6) Bring all forms of media under strict scrutiny

(b) POWERS TO ELECTION COMMISSION

1.) The expenses should be charged on Consolidate fund to check political interference

2.) Independant secretariat

3.) Quasi Judicial powers to take/enforce sanctions timely.

4.) Promotion of ECs to CEC based on seniority.

5.) Removal process should be made independant of government control.

Electoral Reforms are the much needed change that can help in making Indian politics ethical and augmenting governance.

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

The recent issue where Karnataka state legislatures invoked Parliamentary priviledges to punish people brought to fore the debate between Freedom of Speech & Expression (under Fundamental Rights) and Parliamentary priviledges.

Need of Parliamentary/Legislative priviledges

1) Maintain credibility of the legislature.
2) Allow the members to discuss and deliberate openly without fear.
3) Smooth functioning of legislature for public welfare.

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However, on the other hand, Article 19 of Fundamental Rights is violated which is needed to:-

1) Bring in accountability in legislatures.
2) Monitoring and regulating the behaviour of the people in the parliament
3) Encourage public debate & awareness in parliamentary functioning.
4) Legislatures are answerable to people and people have utmost right to criticise them.

In the recent times, it has been seen that privideges are being misused for:

1. Victimization of People
2. Curb Dissent
3. Harrassment
4. On unethical grounds.

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Therefore, there is a need to find a balance between fundamental Rights and priviledges by:-

1.) Sparingly using the priviledge clause with consensus of a good number of member.

2.) Clearly citing reason for the priviledge motion.

3.) Allowing Judicial Review of the priviledge clause invocation.

- This will help in checking conflict of interest and ensure right use of priviledge clause.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The judiciary (SC) recently said that "impunity is not absolute" and every person is accountable for his/her actions in regard to 1528 extra-judicial killings in Manipur

This highlights the importance of accountability for maintanence of Rule of law.

REASONS:

1. Will help in enforcing righteous in one's action as one is answerable for the same.
2. Prevents concentration and abuse of power.
3. Ensures justice for all.

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Government has however created AFSPA, 1958 to ensure peace in terrorist and insurgency affected areas of N-E. and J&K.

Provisions – Lacunae:

1. Gives impunity to armed forces – ∴ It results in misuse of power as they are not answerable.
2. Protection of people through search, siezure etc. have proved counter productive with rapes and murders.
3. Prevention Detention resulted into extra-judicial killings.

Therefore, the ~~problem~~ solution has become worst than the problem and AFSPA has become a contentious issue in J&K and N-E.

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JUDICIARY'S ROLE:

It was in this regard that the judiciary enforced accountability to uphold rule of law.

WAY FORWARD

① Checks and Balances are an imperative to maintain rule of law.

② Unbridled powers of impunity are not in accordance with principles of democracy.

③ Enforcement of laws is needed to set right precedent.

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7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The Real Estate Sector is plagued by challenges of black money, corruption, financial frauds etc. This will in this regard that government brought Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 [RERA].

PROVISIONS:

1. 70% of the funds will be parked to Escrow Account to prevent diversion of fund.
2. Creation of Real Estate Development Authority to regulate and monitor affairs.

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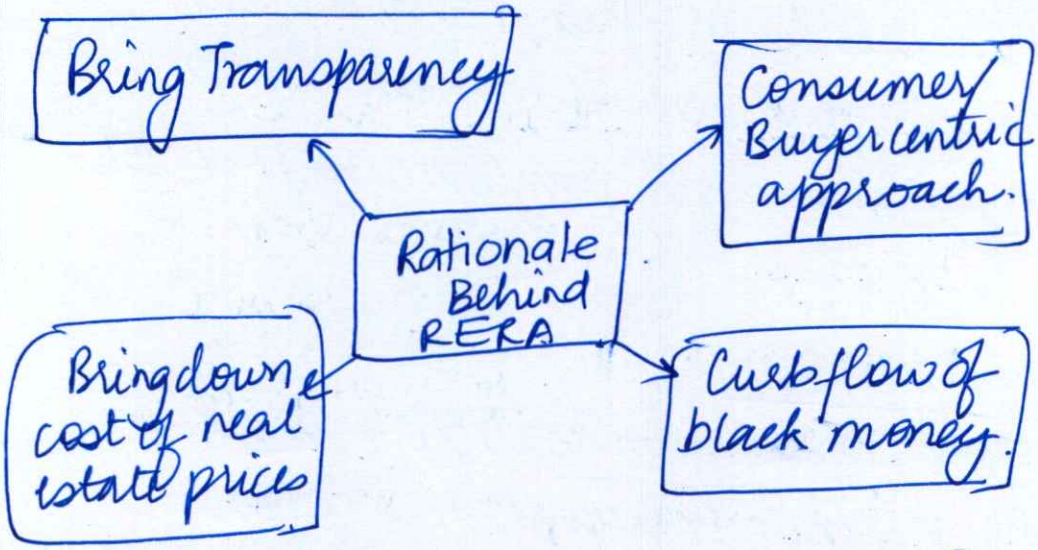
3) Strict penalties on delay of the project.
4) Agreement/Design cannot be unchanged unilaterally by the designer.
5) Grievance Redressal Mechanism available for buyer
6) Limits on carpet/floor ratio.



How will it improve confidence? (in buyers).

1. Close monitoring/regulation of the sector by RERA.

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② Timely completion of project
③ consensus based approach.

Hurdles that exist

① The restructuring of Stamp Duty is needed to check tax evasion

② Enforcement of laws remain uncertain.

③ Awareness about rules and regulation in the masses.

RERA is a welcome step. which must be strengthed by making it more comprehensive, clear and widely publicized.

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8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Mihir Shah committee recently consituted recommended moving subject of water from state to concurrent list. Earlier, Parliamentary standing Committee on water had recommended the same.

PROBLEM OF WATER GOVERNANCE

1. One size fits all approach. by the Centre
2. Top-down approach without involving local communities.
3. Operates in silos without a comprehensive, integrated strategy
4. Not a visionary approach to ensure sustainability.

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CONCURRENT List

Schedule VII of the Constitution contains the concurrent list where subjects on which both Centre and State can make laws are mentioned.

Utility?

1. Encourage state's role and follow principle of subsidiarity
2. Participatory governance will be promoted.
3. People's ideas will be taken into account.
4. Solution will be customised based on felt need of people.

Therefore, concurrent list must incorporate water. However, issues are:-

1. National level vision will be blurred.

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② States will make policies based on narrow interests.

③ Integrated management will not be there.

Way out:

As concurrent list allows both states & centre to make laws, it seems to be prudent to bring water under concurrent where centre can make broad guidelines and states can fill specific details depending on needs.

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

The executives of India are of 2 types - selected (civil servants) and elected (political executive).

Differences:

CIVIL SERVANT (CS)	POLITICAL EXEC (PE)
1.) Stable system	1.) Change in 5 year
2.) Indirect accountability to people.	2.) Accountable to people directly.
3.) Implement policies.	3.) Make policies
4.) Backend of system (anonymity followed).	4.) Front-end of system

POTENTIAL AREAS of conflict:

1. Politicians thinking in short

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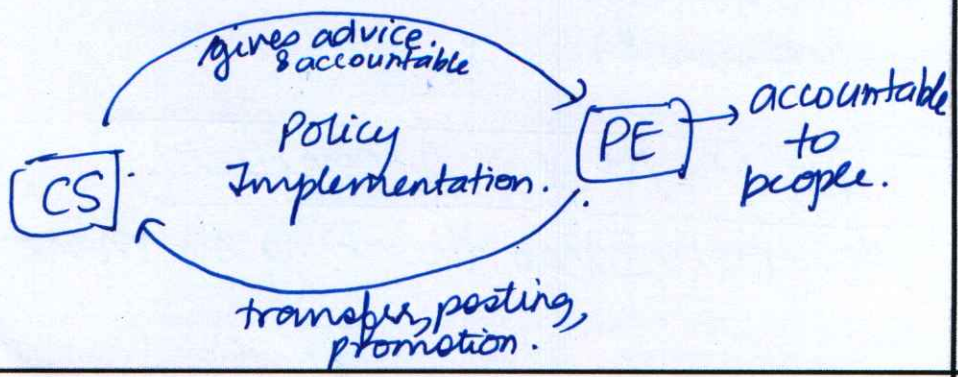
term (populism) but CS have to be visionary.

2.) PE and CS tussle over the policy making & implementation means.

3.) PE control CS by influencing transfers and posting while CS have no such control. (assymetry).

Ideal Governance

In an ideal set-up, the PE and CS are expected to work hand in hand in an integral and accountable manner.



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① If CS give best advices, better policies will be formed.
② If PE control CS ethically & morally, they will not be corrupted and
③ Therefore, governance will be efficient, responsible, impartial and accountability.

However, a healthy working relationship must be not based on corruption and connivance.
It is of utmost importance for both politicians & bureaucrats to have high ethical standards to make the relationship beneficial to society.

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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.
सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs though are in the non-political domain have been increasing playing an important role in Indian politics.

E.g. ① NGO being opened up by retired politicians

② Influencing decision making of the political parties.

③ Politicization of NGOs due to excess regulation.

Advantages:

① Helps in greater lobbying for the NGOs.

② Consensus & broad-based approach in politics.

③ Better coordination between the government & NGOs.

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Disadvantages:

1. Unethical practices being seen in the NGOs.
2. Misuse of NGOs for personal vendetta by parties to stop developmental activities.
3. Unnecessary manipulation of people.
4. Impedes the benign role of NGOs.
5. Violates checks & balances in the governance.

Recently, the Srijan NGO in Bihar was found to have usurped 700cr of rupees through nexus with administration and politician.

Therefore, there is a need to facilitate NGOs to cooperate in positive sense with the Government.

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Role of NGOs indirectly in governance is welcome but they must abhor unethical & nefarious practices keeping in mind their aim of public welfare.

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

India is urbanizing at a fast pace with about 40% people in urban areas by 2030. The magnitude seems to be fine but pattern is unusual.

Issues in governance of cities

1. Low revenue generation (less than 1% of total GDP)
2. Institutional capacity is poor
3. Technological usage capabilities are low.
4. Unplanned city growth
5. Over population of cities is a major challenge.

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Impact:

This has resulted in:-

1) SLUM CULTURE: As migrant people do not find suitable living options.

2) Increase in CRIME rate in cities (eg. Delhi).

3) TRANSPORTATION CONGESTION and environmental degradation. eg. Bangalore.

4) WATER SHORTAGES is a norm.

5) VULNERABLE TO DISASTERS
E.g. Chennai became victim to floods due to over crowding and encroachment of lakes.

WHO report recently brought to fore that average life in Indian cities in reducing. Eg. in Delhi, it is 9 year shorter.

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Reforms to make cities dynamos of sub-competitive federalism

1. Let cities raise revenue through municipal bonds.
2. Rating of cities to encourage them to bring reforms.
3. Institutions must strengthened
   a. Technology improvement
   b. Human Resource Training.
4. Give awards / incentive to states with maximum compliant cities
5. Encourage people participation in working of cities.
6. Governance reforms in the cities ie. Accountability & Transparency.

Cities are the future of India and therefore to ensure good standard of living, cities must be empowered.

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12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social Boycott means severing ties or excommunicating an individual or group in the society based on:

1. Caste, Religion, Transgenders.
2. Nefarious Activities.
3. Personal Habits etc.

(I) In India, caste based social boycott is a menace and needs to be checked. Government has enacted several laws Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. However, not much has been achieved on the ground.

(II) Similarly, other challenges are witchcraft accusation, religion based discrimination, ill-treatment of transgenders & disabled.

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Should it be a criminal offence?

Yes
- Social Justice upheld.
- Against Art. 14 Right to Equality
- Appropriate & proportional punishment
- Results in mental torture of people.

No
- Reform of people/society is the key
- Is a deep rooted issue based on ignorance
- Misuse possible.
- Need counselling

Gandhiji has said, 'Punish the crime and not the criminal'. moreover, 'social boycott' has many manifestations and it may not be possible to check misuse.

Way out:

(i) It is important to bring a social transformation in people from

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within by teaching, education, awareness generation.

(2.) Social Boycott, however, ~~also~~ is already a civil offence and this must be implemented in letter and spirit.

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human Trafficking (HT) in India is a major challenge having national and international Human right implications.

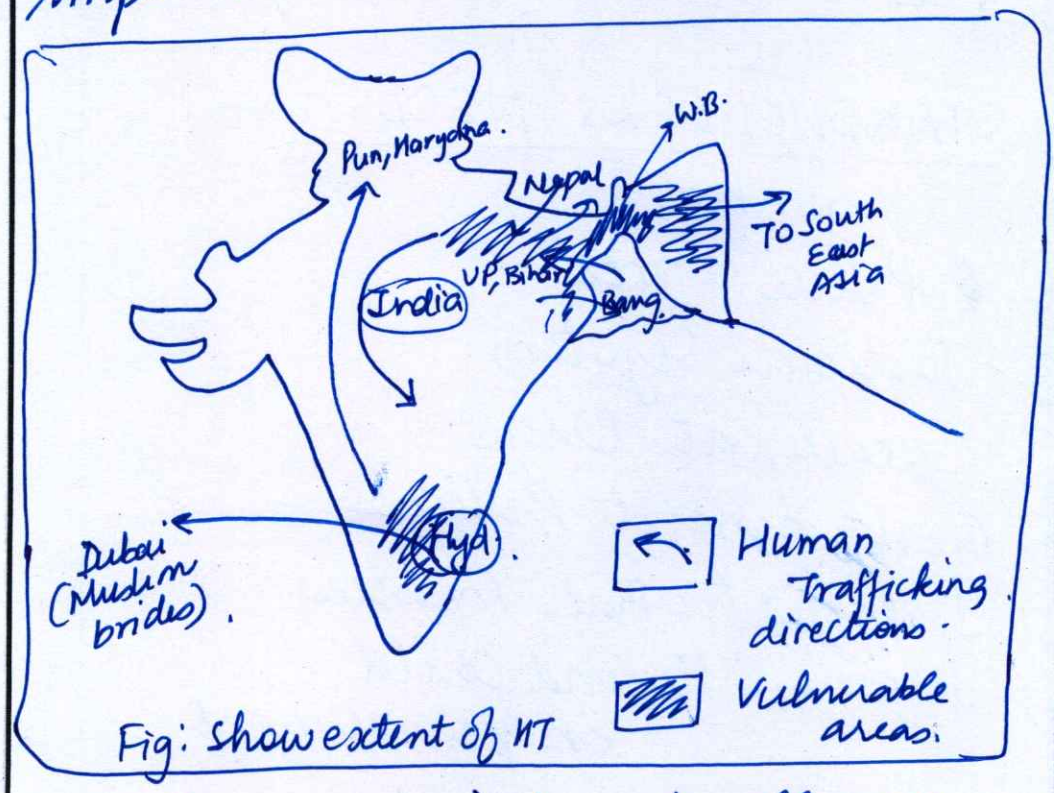

Fig: Show extent of HT

HT has acquired roots all over the country and requires a deep and clear understanding.

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CAUSES:

1. Poverty is rampant; making people easy to be manipulated
2. Degeneration of societal values; materialism.
3. Lack of law enforcement
4. Weak criminal justice system.

STAKEHOLDERS NEEDED to combat:-

1. Police Force
2. Judicial System.
3. Society at large
4. Government Policies.
5. International Treaties.
6. Women and Child Empowerment.

STRATEGY TO COMBAT:

1. Policy reforms to make stringent law against human traffickers.

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(2) Law enforcement by police to set right precedent.
(3) Quick and efficient decision making by judiciary.
(4) Society - should be involved in community policing.
(5) 'Victim-centric' approach.
(6) Helpline for victims.
(7) Rehabilitation of victims through livelihood. eg 'Swadhar Scheme'

Human Trafficking is grave ~~based~~ violation of Human rights and must end using suitable and multi-pronged approach.

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Teachers are the lynchpin of any education system particularly in traditional education system where use of internet is limited.

Role of teachers
- Generate interest in studies
- Develop curiosity in students.
- Make them educated and capable.
- Act as role models of children.

However, India has seen :-

(1) Low quality of teachers
eg. Delhi's teacher test was shocking where English teachers were not able to write simple english sentences correctly.

(2) Contractualism in teachers.

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③ Poor teacher-training.
④ Low attendance (40% absenteeism in teachers)
⑤ Focus on Rote Learning.

This has taken a toll on the Indian education system as seen in ASER report by Pratham as students of class 8th were not able to do 2 digit division.

SC constituted High-Powered committee which recommended :-

① Regular Training of teachers at timely intervals.
② Giving Incentives to teachers for better work capabilities and objective outcomes.
③ Tests must be conducted for teachers regularly.

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Education is an imperative for social change and therefore it should not be compromised. Teachers must set high bars and benchmarks for students to emulate and government should create such teachers.

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sec 498A refers to the Domestic Violence Act, which is allegedly being misused by woman. The Supreme Court (SC) therefore introduced:

1. Made it gender neutral by removing 'his'
2. Minors can be charged as well.

Argument against SC judgement

1. Victimization of women in the process as counter-accusation can be filed against her.
2. Will give way to gender discrimination.

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(3) Abrogation of women's rights.
(4) Promote domestic violence which is the single largest crime committed against women
(5) Against social justice.
(6) Enforcement of DVA, 2005 will become difficult.
(7) Rights of minors and their protection under threat

Counter-Arguments (PRO CHANGE)
(1) Will check victimization of male.
(2) Laws should be gender neutral to be just & fair.
(3) Implementation will be better as even mother-in-law etc. can be charged if involved.
(4) Progressive judgement.

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Way out:

The SC decision seems to be progressive and is a welcome move to promote gender neutrality. However, sufficient and clearcut implementation of law is needed. Scientific evidences & impartial investigation involving community will form the key to success of DVA, 2005.

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

As strategic interests between India and USA converge, there is an increasing cooperation and inclination seen in the 2 countries during recent visits.

1. 'Major Defence Partner' title to India given by USA.
2. Signing the LEMOA agreement for logistics support to the ships.
3. India is acquiring hitech aircrafts from the USA

Therefore, defence is clearly the winner. The areas of convergence of strategic interests are as follows:-

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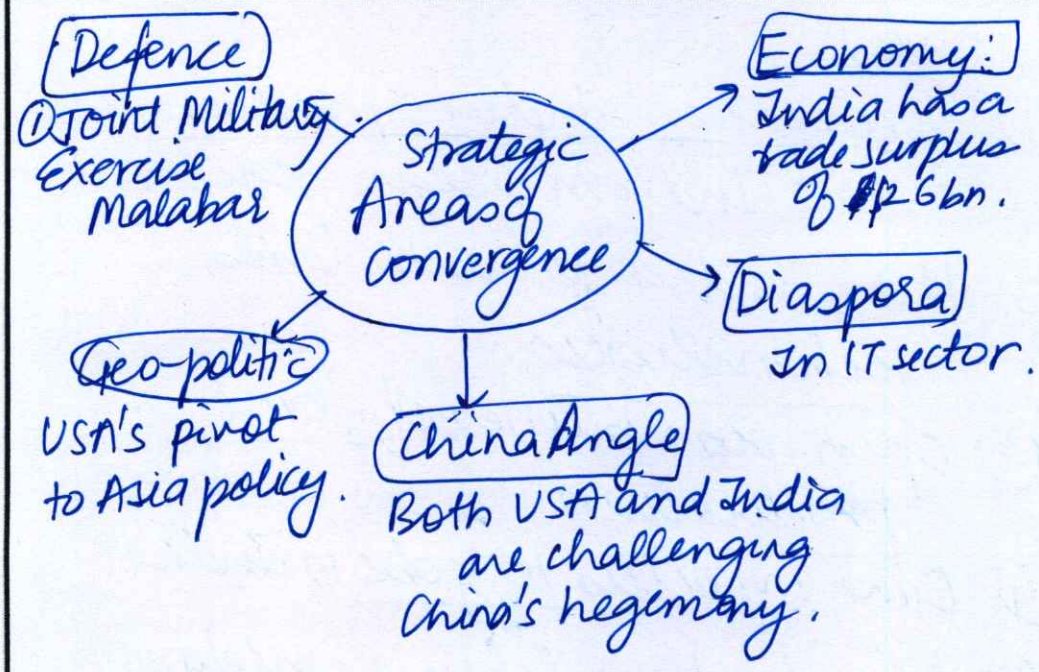

Implications:

1) Geo-political: This may upset Russia and balance of power will shift; encourage Russia to side with China, Pakistan.

2) NAM: India's non-aligned creditials will get blurred.

3) China's aggressiveness in the region may increase towards Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka.

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(Positives)

1. Strengthen India's position in Indian Ocean region.
2. Help India procure latest technologies.
3. Open possibilities of joint production.
4. Give impetus to jobs in India.
5. Augment military capabilities.

Way out:

There is a need to balance relationships through multi-lateral approach and keeping NAM at the centre-stage. India must be cautious in seeking/strengthening defence relationship and give primacy to national security.

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

UN is a global organization created to promote global peace & order. However, of late a major shift in UN policies is seen due to over-influence by few countries.

UN Peace Keeping Missions:

① UN sends peace keeping forces (UNPKF) to countries under conflict and war.
eg. UNPKF are in Syria, Afghanistan.

India's role:

India is one of the major contributor to peace keeping missions and has been applauded worldwide for its efforts.

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India has made demand for UNSC permanent membership based on its ~~demand~~ contribution to UNPKF.

Changes in UNPKF

① Nature: UNPKF missions have become reactive, and influenced by western powers, esp. USA.

② Form: Weapon and violence ~~op~~ orienated rather than truly bringing peace.

③ Variety: Variety has increased but largely confined to middle-east, Africa, Asia.

However, India's role has remaind steadfast:-

PROS: ① Shows commitment towards UN.

② Faith in international body

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Issues:

① Misuse of India's benign support.

② Against justice.

Therefore, there is a strong case for India to revisit its policies towards UNPKF and make them inclined toward human rights, justice and ideals rather than institutions.

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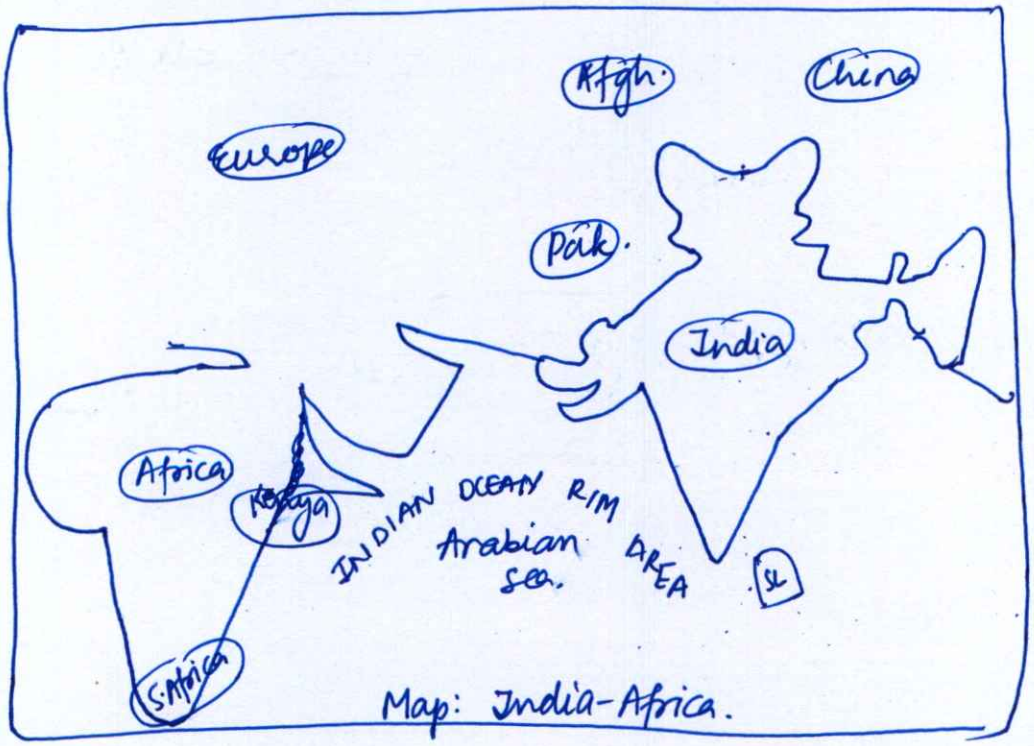
18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India's partnership with Africa is age-old based on migration of people since time immemorial. The countries previously together have fought against colonization and racial discrimination and today again there is an amalgam based on developmental needs.



Map: India-Africa.

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DEVELOPMENTAL SIMILARITIES:

1. Both need to boost Human Development Index by focussing to health & education
2. High levels of malnutrition and poverty in both regions.
3. Ecologically, they similarly placed (tropical regions).
4. Both of them have huge population base ∴ Need people centric approach.
5. Energy needs are similar as both strive to produce renewable energy.

Initiatives by India:

1. Education: Use of MOOC to spread and make top class education available to them.
2. Health: (a) Generic medicines

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are made by India for Africa

(b) Medical Tourism as many Africans come to India for treatment.

(3) Economy: Skilling people of Africa in ~~[illegible]~~ entrepreneurship and skill development.

(4) Energy: making Africa part of International Solar Alliance

(5) Security: is a necessity for development where India's DRDO can guide Africa

Therefore, India has taken several steps to bond with Africa based on common objectives & development.

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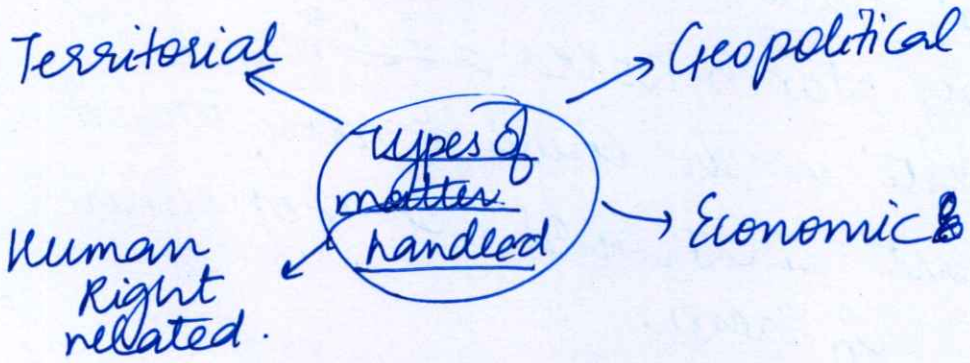
19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

International Court of Justice (ICJ) has a very important role in upholding values of international law and ensuring law & order as well as justice for the world countries.



The decision of ICJ is final and binding on the countries.

However, it has been very effective in upholding the law because:-

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① No mechanism of enforcement
② Alternative justice systems eg. ICC, PCA etc.
③ Special mechanisms made for special disputes.

Thus, role of ICJ has been high limited in the world affairs.

Case Study: Recent nuclear testing by North Korea ~~and~~, a rogue state with China trading with it. But ICJ could not stop either of them.

India's involvement

India has been deeply involved with several ~~pro~~ judges from India in ICJ.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Indo-Pacific Economic Corridors idea is conceptualized to connect Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean. It is in response to the recent OBOR corridor by China.

BENEFITS:

1. By-pass choking ~~pas~~ points i.e. Strait of Malacca.
2. Reduce China's role in the Indian Ocean.
3. Augment India's role in the region
4. Boost trade in the region.
5. Better connectivity and people to people ties.

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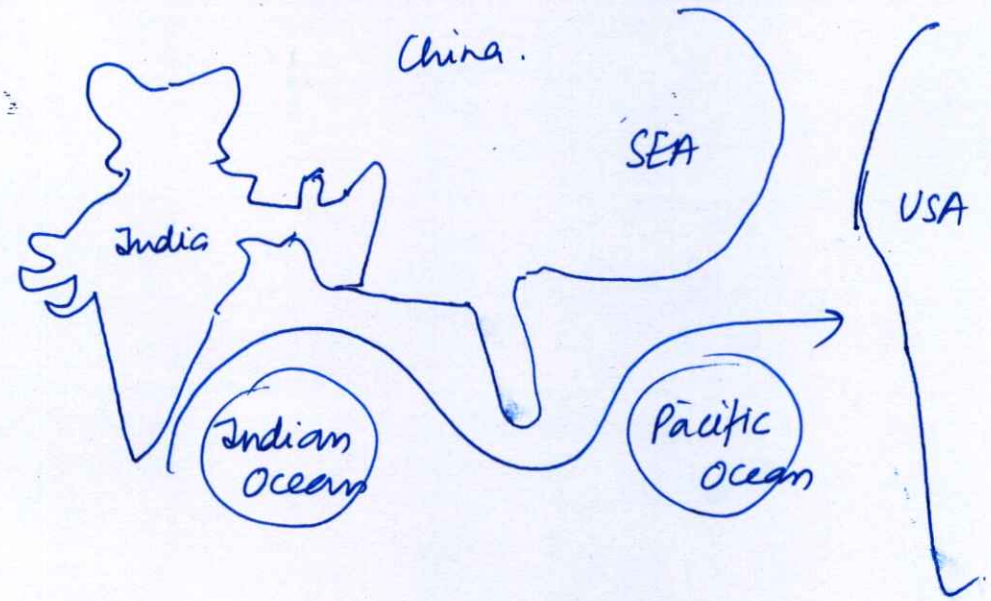

Fig: Indo-Pacific corridor.

Issues that may come up.

1. Too many corridors will dilute the overall impact
2. May of severe ties with China and Russia.

Solution: Consensus based approach involving all stakeholders and taking Russia into confidence

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